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Your country was the early and much-loved land of the Menominee Indians. They resigned it to the United States government very regretfully by the Treaty of 1832. The Menominee were poor and wanted the annuity the government promised them for their lands, so they accepted the offer and parted with their claims south of the Fox River. They had several villages before that on the south bank of the Fox where such chiefs as Carron, I-om-é-tah, Glode, Wee-kah, Pe-wau-te-not, and others lived and hunted south and east. Some other chiefs of the early day were: Wau-pe-se'-pin (Wild Potato); Keshena (the Swift Flying One); Show-né-on (Silver); Wau-pa-men (Standing Corn); O-sau-wish-ke-no (Yellow Bird); and Ka-cha-ka-wa-she-ka the Notch-maker).

As for the names you suggest it is hard to give the Menominee equivalents. They did not combine, as we do, such terms as "Pleasant Hill," "Maple Knob." The hard maple was She-shi-kima; and the soft maple Ship-i-a-sho-pom-aq'-ti-ki. Clover blossom was Nesso-bagak. Devil River was Manitou Sibi.

### WISCONSIN AS A PLAYGROUND

I am planning a number of articles on Wisconsin as a tourist state. In the meantime I am collecting photographs and data which may be of service in preparing an article. I have made arrangements with Mr. W. O. Hotchkiss, the state geologist, to spend six weeks in the state this summer, accompanied by an expert photographer, with a view to getting a collection of high type photographs of the beauty spots of Wisconsin, and incidentally some of the historic spots. One of the facts that attracts tourists is that of historic association. Wisconsin is rich in these, but to the average man the facts are unknown.

In connection with this I have at times heard it stated that the federal authorities were impelled to locate the Oneida and Stockbridge Indians in this state because they regarded it as a great playground and hunting ground. This thought would fit in very well with a series of articles. Is there any basis for this statement, or is there anything of record in the proceedings of Congress or the departments to bear out this statement? If some such man as Webster or Clay made such a statement, it certainly would fit in well in opening up a discussion of "Wisconsin, the Playground of the Middle West."

Any information that you may be able to give me will be greatly appreciated.

F. A. CANNON, *Madison*  
Executive Secretary, Good Roads Association

We are sorry not to be able to find you just the quotation that you can use effectively for your purpose. The truth is the men of one hundred years ago seldom thought of land in terms of a "play-ground," and would never have used such a term. A movement was on foot in 1818 and 1819 to make Wisconsin a permanent Indian reserve, removed from the deleterious influence of white men and their grog shops. Calhoun, then secretary of war, favored such a plan, by which Wisconsin would be in perpetuity an Indian land. In 1820 he sent the Reverend Jedediah Morse (father of the inventor of telegraphy) to visit the West and make a report upon some such plan. Mr. Morse went all through the Northwest and was much in favor of Calhoun's plan, considering the region west of Lake Michigan adapted to a "suitably prepared portion of our country" upon which the Indians of New York State might live in peace and might be gradually taught the arts of civilization. Some of the statesmen of this time went so far as to favor an exclusive Indian territory that might in time be raised to the rank of a state. Pursuant to this policy, the Stockbridge and Oneida, with the small remnants of the Brotherton and Munsee tribes, made treaties with the Wisconsin tribesmen, the Menominee and Winnebago, and prepared for removal, which was eventually effected after many difficulties. A decade or more later the government pursued a different policy, and by the treaties of 1832 after the Black Hawk War, that of 1833 at Chicago, and that of 1836 at Cedar Point purchased all of southern Wisconsin and threw it open to white settlement.

### THE SIOUX WAR OF 1862

I am writing to ascertain what material you have on the Sioux Indian War of 1862 in Minnesota.

I want the most detailed information I can get, particularly the names of the individuals who were killed and taken prisoner by the Indians. Also, if possible, information regarding the provisions made by Congress and the state of Minnesota, if any, for the relief of the survivors, and for those whose property was taken or destroyed by the Indians.

Please let me know, also, what provision you make, if any, for the loan of the publications.

G. M. SHELDON  
*Tomahawk*